Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 18 of Vol. V.] THURSDAY, January 2, 1794. [Whole No. 476.]

Parry and Musgrave,
Goldsmiths & Jewellers,
No. 42,
SOUTH SECOND-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
An elegant Assortment of
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,
Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures set, and every thing in the gold and silver way, done as usual.
December 24. mw&sttf

NEW BOOKS.
Now opening for Sale,
By M. CAREY,
No. 118, MARKET-STREET;
A large and valuable collection of *BOOKS*, imported from London in the Mohawk.
Dec. 19.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,
No. 54, South Second-street,
Seconddoor below the corner of Chesnut-street,
HAS IMPORTED,
By the late arrivals from Britain and Ireland,
A large and general Assortment of
New Books and Stationary,
Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms.
Dec. 23. mw&stf

NOW IN THE PRESS,
And will speedily be published,
THE
United States Register,
For the YEAR 1794;
Containing, besides accurate and complete lists of all the Officers in the general, and the principal Officers in the particular governments, a variety of information, useful for all classes. tf

NORRIS'S SALOON
Back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut-Streets.

George Rutter,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of
Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,
Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES,
for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.
Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.
December 30, dtf

NOTICE
IS hereby given, to the MEMBERS of the INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH-AMERICA, That the third Instalment, being Two Dollars on each share of the Stock, is to be paid, agreeably to the Constitution, on the second Monday [the 13th day] of January next: And a *General Meeting* of the Stockholders is to be held on the succeeding day, for the purpose of choosing *Fifteen Directors*, examining into the Situation of the Company's Affairs, and making such additional Rules and Regulations as they shall judge necessary.
EBENEZER HAZARD, Secratary.
Dec. 16. mw&tf 13. 1j

MONEY borrowed or loaned, accounts stated or collected, employers suited with domestics, house rooms, boarding and lodging rented, let or procured—soldier's, mariner's, or militia men's pay, lands and claims on the public; shares in the banks, in the canals, and the turnpike road; certificates granted by the public, and the old and late paper monies; notes of hand, bills, bonds and morgages, with or without deposits—Bought, sold, or negociated at No. 8, in south Sixth-street, below Market-street by FRANCIS WHITE,
Who transacts business in the public offices for country people and others, by virtue of a power of attorney, or by personal application.
December 11. d

E. OSWALD,
No. 156, Market-Street, South,
AT the request of a number of friends, proposes publishing The INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER, twice a week, viz. Wednesdays and Saturdays—to commence in January next, if sufficient encouragement offers
It will be published on Paper and Types equal to its present appearance. The subscription 3½ dollars per ann.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted 4 times for 1 dollar—every continuance one fifth of a dollar. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

The following arrangement of all the days of a year—shewing on what day of the week they severally fall, has been found very convenient in accompting houses and tradesmen's shops, and is a ready Almanac to all classes of citizens, who wish a reference to any *particular day*, back, forward, or the present.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
January	0	0	0	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
February	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
March	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
April	30	31	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
May	27	28	29	30	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
July	29	30	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
August	27	28	29	30	31	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
September	31	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
October	28	29	30	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
November	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
December	30	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	0	0	0

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undernamed committee, appointed by "THE SOCIETY for the INSTITUTION and SUPPORT of FIRST-DAY or SUNDAY SCHOOLS in the city of Philadelphia and the district of Southwark and the Northern Liberties," to solicit further subscriptions for the support of the schools which the said society have established, take the liberty to represent to their fellow citizens—

That, although the schools were suspended during the period of the late awful calamity with which our city and suburbs have been afflicted, they are now again opened for the free admission and education of poor children.

That, the necessity and reasons for the establishment of these schools are increased, from the circumstance of the late distress having left a number of Orphans destitute of all the means of education, save what the hand of benevolence may administer.

That, former experience has, most pleasingly, verified the fondest hopes of the friends of this institution, with regard to the progress and advancement of the children, who have heretofore been under its care, in the useful branches of education which it has afforded. Referring to this fact, and to the address to the public, on this subject, published in the newspapers of this city in the third month last, when about eight hundred and twenty children of both sexes had partaken of the benefits afforded by the society, and about three hundred and twenty more were then actually receiving instruction in their schools, it now only remains to be observed, that the funds of the society are greatly insufficient to carry on their benevolent designs, and the present committee formerly appointed to solicit subscriptions, conceived it necessary to decline their applications to their fellow-citizens for their assistance in favor of these schools, in order that there might be no interruption from them to the solicitations then made in behalf of their unfortunate brethren from Cape-Francois.

The public aid is now therefore earnestly solicited to support a charitable establishment, calculated upon the principles of public and private good. The annual subscription for a member is but One Dollar; and it is presumed that so small a sum per annum cannot be better disposed of, by those who can afford it, than by bestowing it as the price of the diffusion of useful knowledge among the poor and friendless.

Subscriptions and donations will be gratefully received by the undernamed committee on behalf of the society:

Peter Thompson,	Ebenezer Large,
Thomas P. Cope,	Jacob Cauffman,
Joseph Price,	James Todd,
Edward Pole,	Joseph James,
James Hardie,	Jonathan Penrose,
William Innis,	George Meade,
Benjamin Say,	John Perot,
Nathaniel Falconer,	John M'Cree,
Francis Bailey,	Robert Ralston,
Jesse Sharpless,	Thomas Armat,
Samuel Scotten,	George Williams,
Peter Barker.	Jan. 1.

OBSERVATIONS
ON THE
RIVER POTOMACK,
THE COUNTRY ADJACENT, AND THE
CITY OF WASHINGTON.

(Continued from our last.)

THE number of inhabitants living in the several counties of Virginia and Maryland, bordering upon the Potomack or its branches, amount to upwards of three hundred thousand, according to the census taken by order of the general government, in the year 1791, They are all, or so nearly so, that not one fiftieth part can be excepted, cultivators of the soil.—[illegible] fore, easy to conceive, that they to the shipping ports on the river. But, still so extensive is the country thro' which the Potomack and its branches pass, that it is yet but thinly settled; its inhabitants are, however, very rapidly multiplying, as well by emigration as by the natural course of population.

The productions of the country consist of wheat, tobacco, Indian corn or maize, rye, oats, potatoes, beans, peas, and in short, of every article that the best farming lands are capable of producing. Hemp and flax are cultivated here, and yield large quantities. The land is rich in pasturage—most parts of it admirably adapted to sheep; and a heavy growth of timber, fit for ship-building, as well as every other purpose, is found here. There is, near Cumberland, and within 10 or 12 miles of the river, a tract of country that abounds with very large white pine trees, suitable for masts of ships; some of these trees are from 5 to 6 feet in diameter, and run up 100 feet without a branch.

Slate, marble, free-stone of the red and grey Portland kind, and iron ore, are found in abundance on the banks of the river.—Several large iron works are already established, which furnish bar-iron and castings of an excellent quality. Limestone abounds every where. Of coal too, there is an inexhaustible quantity, near Cumberland, laying on the banks of the river, & in other parts at no great distance from it; from whence in future, not only all the towns and manufactories on the river may be supplied, but it may become a capital article of exportation.

There is in the river a great plenty of very fine fish. Large quantities of shad and herrings are annually taken here and exported to the West Indies.

From the preceding observations, it is easy to conceive that the commerce of this river cannot be inconsiderable: And a single view of the situation upon which the city of Washington is laid out, points out that spot as the most eligible on the river, for a large commercial town.

The city of Washington lays in latitude 38° 53'.—It is situated on the east side of the Potomack, about four miles below the head of tide-water, and extends down the river nearly four miles, to an angle, which is formed by the junction of the eastern branch with the Potomack; it then runs along the eastern branch for more than two miles.—Its general width is about one mile and three quarters.

The eastern branch affords one of the finest harbors imaginable for ships. It is more than a mile wide at its mouth, and holds nearly the same width for almost the whole distance to which the city extends upon it; it then narrows gradually to its head, which is about ten miles from its conflux with the Potomack. The channel of this branch lays on the side next the city; it has in all parts of it, as far as the city extends, from twenty to twenty-five feet of water. Above the city, it is only navigable for small craft. The channel is generally so near the city, that a wharf, extended forty or fifty feet from the bank, will have water enough for the largest ships to come up and discharge or receive their cargoes. The land on each side of the branch is sufficiently high to secure shipping from any wind that blows; and one very important advantage which this branch has, as a harbor, over all extensive rivers which freeze and are liable to be broken up suddenly by freshes or land floods, is, that on account of the short distance to which it extends into the land, no rapidity of current is ever occasioned by freshes; and, while vessels in the main river, if they should happen to be caught there by the ice, are liable to receive great injury, and are sometimes totally lost by it, those in the branch lay in perfect security.—It has also the advantage of being open some days later in the winter and earlier in the spring than the main river at George-Town, and the upper parts of the city. The river generally shuts up about Christmas, and is open again the [illegible] March. Sometimes [illegible] interruptions by ice through the winter, and sometimes it happens that it is not closed so as to prevent the navigation during the winter—this was the case last winter.

The main channel of the Potomack opposite the city, running near the Virginia shore, that part of the city which lays upon the Potomack has only a small channel, carrying from eight to twelve feet of water, until you come within about three quarters of a mile of George-Town, when the channel turning between Mason's Island and the city, gives a depth of water from twenty to thirty feet close in with the shore of the city. This renders the water-lots within that small space very valuable; for any ships that come up the river may here lay within twenty yards of the city, and the boats which bring the produce of the country down the river, may at all times come here deep loaded as they come down; whereas they could not go, thus loaded, down to the eastern branch, unless in very smooth weather.

Before a particular description of the spot, &c. on which the city of Washington is laid out, be given, it may not be improper to note the constitutional and legal Ground upon which the location of the city is made.

The constitution of the United States grants to Congress the power "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States."

In conformity with this constitutional power, the following Act was passed on the 16th of July, 1790.

"*An Act for establishing the Temporary and Permanent Seat of Government of the United States.*

"Section 1st.—BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a district of territory, not exceeding ten miles square, to be lo-

cated, as hereafter directed, on the river Potomack, at some place between the mouths of the eastern branch and Conogocheque, be, and the same is hereby accepted for the permanent seat of the government of the United States: Provided nevertheless, That the operations of the laws of the states, within such district, shall not be affected by this acceptance, until the time fixed for the removal of the government thereto, and until Congress shall otherwise by law provide.

"Sect. 2d.—And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be authorized to appoint, and by supplying vacancies, happening from refusal to act, or other causes, to keep in appointment, as long as may be necessary, three commissioners, who, or any two of whom, shall, under the direction of the President, survey, and by proper metes and bounds, define and limit a district of territory, under the limitations above-mentioned; and the district, so defined, limited and located, shall be deemed the district accepted by this act for the permanent seat of the government of the United States.

"Sect. 3d.—And be it enacted, That the said commissioners, or any two of them, shall have power to purchase or accept such quantity of land, on the eastern side of the said river, within the said district, as the President shall deem proper for the use of the United States, and according to such plans as the President shall approve, the said Commissioners, or any two of them, shall, prior to the first Monday in December, in the year one thousand eight hundred, provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of Congress, and of the President, and for the Public Offices of the Government of the United States.

Sect. 4th. And be it enacted, That for defraying the expence of such purchases and buildings, the President of the United States be authorised and requested to accept grants of money.

"Sect. 5th.—And be it enacted, That prior to the first Monday in December next, all offices attached to the seat of the Government of the United States shall be removed to, and until the said first Monday in December, one thousand eight hundred, shall remain at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, at which place the session of Congress next ensuing the present shall be held.

"Sect. 6th.—And be it enacted, That the year one thousand eight hundred, the Seat of the Government of the United States shall, by virtue of this act, be transferred to the district and place aforesaid. And all offices, attached to the Seat of Government, shall accordingly be removed thereto by their respective holders, and shall, after the said day, cease to be exercised elsewhere; and that the necessary expence of such removal shall be defrayed out of the duties on impost and tonnage, of which a sufficient sum is hereby appropriated."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

House of Representatives.

Tuesday, December 31.

Mr. Forrest brought in a report on the subject of that part of the Governor's communication, which relates to the opening roads in the district of Southwark, of Moyamensing Township, with a resolution that a bill should be passed.

Mr. Morgan reported a bill from the committee on the subject of enlarging the library of the commonwealth, which was read the first time and ordered that it be taken up for a 2d reading this day week.

Mr. Evans reported on the subject of intestate Estates.

Whereas by the existing laws of this commonwealth for settling intestate's estates, the distribution thereof is unequal and unjust, and made upon principles incompatible with the spirit of the constitution of this state—therefore

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for amending the laws of this state relative to the settling and making distribution of intestate's estates, so that the estate of any person within this commonwealth, dying intestate, leaving lawful issue, shall be equally divided among such issue; reserving to the widow her full right of dower, according to the existing laws of this commonwealth. And that the real estate of any person who is arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and shall die intestate, unmarried and without issue, shall be equally divided between the surviving brothers and sisters, or their representatives. And that the personal estate of any person of the latter description, who leaves no parents, shall be equally divided between the surviving brothers and sisters, or their representatives.

The report of a committee made yesterday respecting amendments to the constitution of the United States, was read a 2d time and made the order for next Thursday week.

Mr. Morgan called up the petition of the judges of the courts, for a law to erect a chamber contiguous to the State-House for a law library, it was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The house next proceeded to the order of the day, viz. the report of a committee on the petition of Archibald Magrew, praying that he may be enabled to sell the estate of Thomas Bracken deceased, said Magrew being the only surviving executor. The report of the committee was in favor of the petition, and recommends a law may be passed agreeably thereto.

The question being stated by the Speaker, "will the house agree to the report?" a debate ensued, and Mr. Kelly moved to commit it to a special committee of three members, to prepare and report a bill, provided they shall, upon due enquiry, judge it necessary.

It is stated by the petitioner, that he is surviving executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Bracken, late of the county of York, deceased, who died possessed of a tract of land of 130 acres, situate in Manallen township, in the said county, and by his said will devised the same to his widow during the term of her natural life; and after his decease, authorises his executors to sell and convey the said tract of land, and to apply the monies arising therefrom, to the uses in the said will expressed; and stating, that one of the executors in the said will named, is since deceased, and doubts having arisen whether the petitioner is enabled in law to make a good title to the purchaser, without the aid of the legislature; therefore praying that an act may be passed to enable the petitioner to sell.

Mr. Swanwick moved a postponment of Mr. Kelly's motion for the purpose of considering a substitute which he proposed, viz. that a committee of three be appointed to consult with the attorney-general, and provided he judges it proper and essential that the legislature should pass a law in favor of the petitioner, then, thereby.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Kelly, who did not think it consistent with the dignity of the house that they should entirely depend upon the opinion of any one person, without exercising their own judgments. He stated some items of the will, of sums being left to sundry persons, which were to be paid out of the sale of the lands, but that the surviving executor was prevented from paying those legacies until the said lands could be sold, and that therefore a law might be passed to enable him to sell, notwithstanding the general objection, that all the executors of a will must join in a sale, &c.

Mr. Evans was in favor of Mr. Swanwick's motion. Mr. Morgan proposed another substitute which came nearly up to the idea of that offered by Mr. Kelly. This was to add two members to the committee, who would be appointed to prepare a bill, and that they should be instructed to consult the attorney-general, (not to be altogether tied down to his opinion) and to report the bill if they judge it proper.

Mr. Stokely quoted a law which authorizes a jury to explain the intention of a testator in cases of difficulty, without troubling the legislature.

Mr. M'Lene seconded Mr. Morgan's motion, which was adopted, and a committee appointed.

From the London Morning Chronicle of September 3.

JEAN P. BRISSOT, A SES COMMETTANS, &c. 8vo. P. P. 128.

BRISSOT to his CONSTITUENTS, &c.

PUBLIC curiosity must be in no small degree interested about a pamphlet which Mr. Burke has declared to be "one of the most able and rascally productions that ever appeared." There are only two copies of it in England, and having procured a reading of one, we subjoin such extracts as the short time allowed for a hasty perusal would permit us to make. It appeared on the 23d of May, eight days before the final defeat of the Girondist party of whom it may be considered as the concluding manifesto. It is written with great force of reason and eloquence. Its object is to prove, that all the misfortunes of the Republic are to be ascribed to the anarchic faction at Paris.

He begins with an avowal of some importance to the future historians of the revolution.

"The whole truth, says he, has never been spoken at any time since the commencement of the revolution; we were afraid by expressing it of injuring and dishonouring the cause of liberty, of discouraging the people, and of impeding the progress of public business. This circumspection is right and even necessary when nations are to be saved by individuals or bodies of men; but it is destructive when the nation alone can save herself. To dissemble her situation, is to prolong her lethargy, no great popular efforts can be produced or well directed without informing the people of their situation Such is our position, and such are the motives which induce me to tear asunder the veil that hides from us the source of our misfortunes."

He proceeds to establish three positions.

"1st. That the party of anarchists has governed and does govern all the deliberations of the Convention, and all the operations of the Executive Council.

"2d. That that party has been and is still the sole cause of all the evils, internal and external, which afflict France.

"3d. That the Republic cannot be saved, without a rigorous measure which shall rescue the representatives of the people from the despotism of the faction."

He afterwards presents us with a description of anarchy, contrasted with the creed of the genuine republicans.

"I believe, says he, that the people will now regret the lethargic tranquillity of its ancient servitude, if we do not procure it a republican tranquillity; because the people desire to be happy; because they must desire it still more after such great and continued sacrifices; because their happiness does not consist in the eternal repetition of violent convulsions; because if ruffians live by sedition, the people live by repose. I believe that the establishment of order is a truly revolutionary measure; because it strengthens the revolution within; because it furnishes resources against our enemies without; and because it will conciliate the respect and confidence of the nations of Europe. I believe this doctrine as salutary to the non-proprietor as the proprietor, because he can only subsist by constant labor and there can be no constant labour for the poor where there is no constant security for the lives and properties of the rich. I believe that this doctrine of eternal insurrection, will produce pillage and massacre, which must disgust & fatigue the nation as to a republican form of government —Such are the opinions of those courageous patriots, who have been devoted to ignominy, and to the daggers of assassins, by the names of Girondins, Rolandins, Brissotins, &c."

The majority of the Convention, are, according to him, pure and uncorrupt, but feeble and domineered over by a handful of anarchists, who rule by terror. If they unanimously agree to protect their independence by a departmental guard, if they decree the punishment of death against the instigators of murder, if they hear accusations against Robespierre, and order the prosecution of the assassins of September, they are speedily forced by the clamours and the menaces of anarchists to revoke all these salutary measures. Barrere, Le Pelletier, and Danton, had all privately declared their opinion for the appeal to the people, in the case of the King. Danton had repeatedly said, that the imprisonment of Louis was the only measure dictated by justice and policy; and these very men now direct the vengeance of the populace against the Girondists for supporting what they themselves had contended for.

The following confession is so remarkable that we must recommend it to the notice of our readers:

'One word composes the greater part of the history of the three assemblies, and that word is fear!'

A very able account follows of the address with which the anarchists governed the neutral and independent party in the Convention, sometimes by the terror of their mobs, and sometimes by inspiring them with jealousy of the Girondists. To those who refused to petition for the expulsion of that party, the commune of Paris refused certificates of patriotism, which in the then circumstances, were safeguards of life. By such means was prepared that revolution of the 31st of May, which Brissot seems clearly to have foreseen, and which he justly compares to Col. Pride's Purge.

A dreadful picture is presented of the revolutionary tribunal, in which a body of men, whom in defiance of common sense they called a jury (though it be permanent, and the accused has no right to challenge,) deliver their suffrages openly, under the menaces of galleries filled with hired ruffians.

"A tribunal, adapted indeed to make us regret monarchy and her bastiles. A tribunal in which two directors of the massacres of the 2d of September, sit as judges! !—The triumphal acquittal of Marat, does it not prove that the Convention and the tribunals are the instruments of assassins. That wretch, whose soul is made up of filth and gore,

"*Homulus ex cruore et luto fictus.*" Cic.

"The opprobrium of the Revolution and of humanity." Two days before his trial, Rousillon one of his jurors, said in the club of the Cordeliers, "Fear nothing for his head! They speak of arresting him; I invite you to poignard the man who should dare to lay his sacrilegious hands on the friend of the people to arrest him. Let the people send us the Girondists, you will see who will preserve their heads on their shoulders."

The despotism of this anarchic faction was not less conspicuous over the Ministers than over the Convention. It appeared in the horrible persecution of the virtuous Roland; it appeared in the tame and pusillanimous submission of Garat to men whom he must detest; it appeared in the impunity with which Pache plundered the treasures and disorganized the armies, with no other protection than his Jacobinism; it appeared in the protection given by the same faction to Monge' convicted of the most scandalous incapacity and negligence in the administration of the marine.

To the same execrable faction ought in some measure to be ascribed the defection of Dumourier.

"I know," says Brissot, "his ambition, his immorality, and his indifference for liberty. He never sincerely wished a Republic. He desired a monarchy tempered by democratic forms. That form of government, but suits men who join great talents to violent passions. But I will venture to say that the calumny which pursued even the triumphs of Dumourier, has precipitated his treachery, and by consequence our misfortunes."

The same faction has exercised its despotism over the departments by those execrable commissaries with which they have deluged France.

"Leonard Bourdon, one of them, produces a tumult at Orleans, which until his arrival had, during the whole revolution, been tranquil.

"He fills the prisons of that unfortunate city with his victims, and when the wives and children of the prisoners come to him to expostulate, he compels them at the point of the bayonet, to dance and drink, as if displaying savage triumph at the miseries of their husbands and fathers. A few are provoked to give this Bourdon a drubbing. This is called the assassination of a deputy, and they have expiated their offence on the scaffold."

To the same faction he ascribes the war with Spain, England and Holland.

"Hostilities with Austria were inevitable; insult and injury had been too long and too tamely endured from that power. She meditated attack, and only waited a favorable moment. It was the policy of France not to permit her to chuse her own time of attack, and France declared war.

"But the war with the maritime powers may be ascribed to three causes: The decree of fraternity of the 19th of Nov. extorted from the Convention by the clamours of the anarchists; the useless and impolitic death of Louis, which afforded to the ministers of those countries the means of fanaticizing the people against France; and the general horror against the unpunished massacres of September.

"Of the last, Thomas Paine, in a work about to be published, speaks thus; "I was in England at the massacres of September. Before that fatal event the principles of the French Revolution had made rapid progress; scarce had the news of those massacres arrived, when a general change took place in the public mind;—all the friends of France mourned; they shunned each other; they dreaded the melancholy of each other's aspect; they

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shrunk from the insolent triumph of their enemies, and from the exultation of aristocracy, disguised by a mask of lamentation and horror. Thus did all the principles and all the friends of the revolution suffer from the wickedness of a few individuals. In vain was it said that those who suffered were guilty ;—it was answered that a prison was as sacred as an altar, and that he who could violate a prison, is capable of betraying his country." Thus far Thomas Paine.

It was not enough for them, however, thus to second the views of Pitt, and to furnish him with the means of alarming and maddening the people of England into a war. They must do the same service to the Stadtholder, and to the aristocracy of Holland.

" Cambon said to Abbem, (the Dutch banker, a patriotic refugee at Paris) "You have no church lands to confiscate in Holland as we found in Flanders—when we get to Amsterdam we must make a revolution of Portfolios !" Must not such language reach Holland, and was it not worth the Stadtholder an army ?

The war which their absurdities and crimes provoked has in its conduct been every where palsied by their incapacity, and the distractions which they have created.

" A defenceless frontier and a discontented people seemed to invite the invasion of Spain ; her opulent and unarmed colonies presented an easy prey to our marine —to Louisiana which had been sold to the Spanish court we seemed to owe conquest as a reparation ; the Dutch colonies in India might have been enabled to throw off the yoke of Holland ; and on the Continent a powerful Prince, the Mithridates of India, vanquished but not destroyed, animated with an implacable animosity to the English name, needed only the appearance of a French force, again to take up arms against the objects of his hereditary detestation.

" In Europe too there are circumstances, of which statesmen of a daring and comprehensive genius might have improved. The obstinate ignorance of jacobinism, ruined against the rock of Sardinia, that fleet under Truguet, which, if it had appeared in the Archipelago, would have emboldened the Porte again to arm against Russia ; to support Poland ; to attempt the re-capture of the Crimea ; and would thus have lighted a flame in the east of Europe which all the efforts of our enemies would have been scarce able to extinguish.

" The West-India colonies of our enemies would have been sufficiently annoyed by an improvement in the internal regimen of our own islands."

This alludes, we presume, to the scheme for emancipating and arming their slaves, which was agitated about nine months ago.

" Sometime ago Buzot proposed a law, that every deputy should give an account of his fortune, and of the additions which he had made to it during the constituent Assembly, the Legislative Assembly, and the Convention. Had such a law been passed, when it came to my turn I must have answered—nothing. It is thus that I would refute the calumniator who called me the ally of Pitt.—An incorruptible character, evidenced by this honorable poverty, is the only patrimony I shall bequeath to my children. This proposition of Buzot was, however, evaded by the Anarchists ; and indeed, such an enquiry would have proved embarrassing to them. *Fabre d'Eglantine*, in the lowest state of indigence before the massacres of September, how came he to acquire a landed estate of 12,000 livres a year, and how does he support his hotel, his carriage and his servants ?—Whence are the sudden fortunes of Panis, of Sergent, and of so many others of the assassinating commune of Paris ? How shall we account for the large estates lately purchased in the name of the father-in-law of Danton ?"

He concludes in these words,

" Anarchists, robbers, you may now strike—I have done my duty, I have spoken truths useful to my country, and they will survive me !"

From the General Advertiser.

WE in our last made mention of the return of General Galbaud from Canada to New-York. He called upon the French Consul in that city for a passage to France, and was ordered accordingly on board the Perdrix a sloop of war about to sail, mounting 20 guns. This he refused under the pretext that she was leaky. The public has seen one part of the correspondence between Galbaud and Hauterive on this subject, and also a letter from the former to the Minister here ; we are enabled to lay before our readers the whole correspondence, which follows.

First answer of the Consul Hauterive, to Galbaud 13th December.

Sir,

I will this moment give you an order for going on board the Perdrix, where the Republic will furnish you every thing necessary for your subsistence. As to your passage, I will consider on the means of sending you to France in the manner most consonant to the welfare of the Republic.

Second answer, 23d December.

The Consul of the Republic requires Galbaud to go and wait at home, for the order of the civil authority, and to rid the consulate house of the outrageous posse with which he is attended.

Third answer New-York 25th December 1793, the 2d year of the French Republic one and indivisible.

Hauterive to Galbaud.

Publish your letter and the justification of your menacng visit if you think proper. Publish also that I reiterate to you the order of embarkation on board the Perdrix where the Republic assures you a subsistence until the approaching departure of the vessel which is to carry you to France. The functionary of the Republic takes no determination on such motives as those which you impute to me, nor does he change his determinations thro' caprice. My duty is to send you to France, and yours to pay deference to the direction of the authority which the Republic has placed here. Had you always followed this principle I should not have the trouble of answering your insulting requisition.

A copy.

HAUTERIVE.

Philadelphia 24th, Dec. 1793.
The 2d year of the French Republic.

The Minister of the French Republic to Galbaud.

Since the English have disdained in you, as in Dumourier, your friend and patron, the traitors whose treason has been of so great advantage to them, the consul of the Republic will appoint you a vessel on board of which you will be received and conducted to France where you would have long since arrived, but for your absurd rebellion, terminated by your dastardly flight.

GENET.

Philadelphia, 24th Dec. 1793.

The Minister to Conscience.

The Consul of the Republic will appoint you a vessel, on board of which you will be received as a deserter and carried to France.

All the papers which you demand of me, you will find in the hands of your judges.

GENET.

[*The Letters of Galbaud, have already appeared.*]

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

Be pleased to republish the following very singular paragraph taken from your paper of the 31st of December, 1793, with the accompanying remarks.

" A letter published in a morning paper from a member of Congress, to some merchant in Petersburgh, Virginia, mentions the agency of Great Britain in making the truce between Portugal and Algiers. It is but justice to declare, that subsequent information has been received from higher authority than the one alluded to, declaring that the truce was made without the intervention of that nation, & by the agency of a person who has had no instructions from that power for a considerable period, and whose appointment has long been superceded."

The *origin*, design and tendency of this communication being too obvious to be mistaken, the writer of the letter feels himself constrained to observe, that it would *be more than justice* to Great Britain, *and less than justice* to the United States, to declare, that *subsequent information* " has been received from higher authority, than the one alluded to, declaring that the truce was made without the intervention of that nation, and by the agency of a person, who had no instructions from that power for a considerable time, and whose appointment has long since been superceded."

Because he conceives such a declaration would be *palpably untrue*. The *subsequent information*, that is, the information of the latest dates, from the most authentic and direct channel, confirms the intelligence given in the letter to the merchants of Petersburgh, and suggests further, that Great Britain is the guarantee for the due performance of the truce, and had exerted herself in Portugal to prevent that nation from furnishing a convoy to the defenceless American vessels in her ports.

It is incomprehensible, that Great Britain should guarantee the truce, without some agency in making it, or at least without having an agent on the spot to answer for the guarantee.

Jan. 2d. 1794.

NEW-YORK, January 1.

THIS DAY the new built Episcopal Church entitled, CHRIST's CHURCH, in Ann-street, will be opened for the Solemn Worship of Almighty God : Prayers to begin at ten o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA,

JANUARY 2.

Yesterday being New Year's Day—Members of both Houses of Congress—Heads of Departments—Foreign Ministers—Members of the Society of the Cincinnati—Officers of the Militia, &c. waited on The President of the United States, to offer him the Compliments of the Season.

We hear that nearly fifty sail of merchantmen, belonging to this city and the Southward, which ought to have arrived from France in the course of the last Autumn are yet absent ; the conjecture is that they are detained by an embargo.

There can be little doubt on the mind of any unprejudiced citizen, taking into consideration recent communications, but that the United States would at this moment, have been experiencing all the horrors of war, had not the Proclamation of neutrality been issued at the crisis at which it was promulgated.

A correspondent congratulates, the non-signing *clergy, upon their* late *acquisition of fame in the articles of* liberty, republicanism, *science and morals. He would rejoice too, in the powerful, influencial, and* puffing *friends, which their neutrality has acquired, if it were not upon record, " that the friendship of the world is enmity against God. He is, moreover, aware, that the old story may be recollected upon the present occasion and appli. l to their disadvantage, that the same day Herod and Pilate are made friends, when virtue was to be crushed in their nominal master, who probably, never saw a theatre in his life, tho' he was often in the temple and habitually engaged in his ministerial duties.*

With respect to the comparative morals *and respectability of those clergy, who have signed the petition against* vice *and* immorality, *or those who have not, he has only to remark ; that " much may be said on both sides." He wishes, however, to observe to Euripides, and some other puffing correspondents ; that upon a certain occasion during the war, when some important question divided the northern and southern members of Congress, one of the latter, exultingly observed to the present Judge P—rs, then a Delegate from Pennsylvania, that after dinner* they would " count noses" with their antagonists ; on which Mr. P— very readily answered, I suppose so, my friend ; but I expect you mean red noses.* A. D. A.

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* *This was in days of yore, when Congress sat early and late ; held sessions in the afternoon and did business for nothing.*

☞ The Stockholders in the Bank of the United States, residing in the city of Philadelphia, and its neighbourhood, are requested to meet at the City-Tavern, this evening, at 6 o'clock, on business relative to the ensuing election for Directors.

January 2.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1794.

6 per cents,	17/9 to 10d.	
3 ditto,	9/10 to 10/.	
Deferred,	10/9 to 10d.	
U. S. Bank,	10 per cent.	advance.
N. A. ditto,	20 ditto	ditto.
Pennsylvania do.	5 ditto	ditto.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday Jan. 2, 1794.

Mr. Coles from Virginia, & Mr. Grove from North Carolina appeared, were qualified, and took their seats.

Several petitions were read and referred.

Mr. Clark, after some introductory observations, moved that the vote for closing the doors of the gallery, during the future discussion of the Algerine business should be reconsidered.

The Speaker observed, that agreeable to the rules of the house, this motion should be debated with the doors shut.

Whereupon, the gallery was cleared.

Two Hundred Advertisements that Atlas could not carry on his back !—Why this is as bad as my Uncle, Trim, who has two hundred pair of shoes, while pilgarlic is almost *Sans Soulier's.*

Died at St. Kitts, of the yellow fever, Mr. John Wilcocks, son of Alexander Wilcocks, Esq. of this City.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at NEW-YORK.

Schr. Betsey, Bartlet, Newburn N. C.
Sloop Hebe, Ricker, Jeremie
Randolph, Baldwin, Richmond

From the New-London Marine List.

Arrived, Sloop Matey, F. King, from Aux Cayes, last from Jamaica, 31 days passage ; left at Jamaica, Schooner Flora of Philadelphia, which was carried into Jamaica, vessel and cargo condemned ;—Brig Sophia, Price, cargo condemned ;—Sloop Farmer, Windenhall of Wilmington, N. Carolina, Capt. Runnels, of do. cargoes condemned ;—Brig Nancy, Powers, N. York; Brig ——; Chace, Sloop ——, Elliot, Philadelphia ; brig Echo, Nicols ; Rachel, Sayer, New-York, cargoes libelled.—The following is a list of the Americans, who sold to the Commissioners in Aux-Cays and are not able to obtain their pay ;—Capt. Wright, of Virginia, sold property to the amount of 2,300 dollars, has not receiving one farthing, nor has he any prospect of it ; Capt. Ives, of Philadelphia, sold to the amount of 7,500 dollars, still due, 3750 dollars, and demurage to about 8000 livres he cannot receive. Capt. Elliot sold to the amount of 3000 dollars, has received 1500 and has not any prospect of receiving any more ; Capt. Simson, of Salem, sold to the amount of 3750 dollars, there is still due to him 3000 dollars which he never expects to receive ; Capt. Shaply sold his cargo to the commissioners and is in the same situation.

Capt. King left at Aux Cayes, Capt. Elisha Hinman, of this place, hearty and well. All American vessels now in Jamaica, which are not already condemned, must wait until next March for trial.

Arrived, brig Catherine, J. Star, in 44 days from Jeremie ; left at Jeremie, sloop ——, Baker, of New-York, to sail in 12 days ; sloop ——, Dolby of Philadelphia ; do. sloop Farmer, J. Williams, 19 days passage from St. Eustatia ; left at St. Eustatia, Capt. Asa Benton, do. Capt. White, of New-Haven.

Schooner Jolin, Thos. Dingley, master from Demarara, bound to Boston, detained by the ship Favorite of Dominico, on suspicion of having French property on board ; the schooner sent to St. Eustatia, the captain, people and passengers, on board the ship, among whom is Captain Davidson of Boston, Dec. 5.

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Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing various commercial concerns, and that all powers heretofore granted relative to the same should be revoked, and public notice of it given, to prevent any possible mistake ; I, the subscriber, do hereby make known to all whom it may concern, that all powers and letters of attorney, of every nature and extent, granted by me to any person or persons, prior to the 1st day of July last, to act for me or in my name in AMERICA, are revoked and made void.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1794. d1w

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on chriſtianity
Diſney's life of Dr. Jortin
D'Anville's ancient geography
Memoirs of Guy Joli
Variety, a collection of eſſays
King of Pruſſia's works
Calm obſerver—by Mackintoſh
Ruſſell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, ſuperbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural hiſtory
Saugnier and Briſſon's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagaſcar
Townſend's travels in Spain
Taſſo's Jeruſalem delivered
Smellie's tranſlation of Buffon
Berwick's hiſtory of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
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Philips's hiſtory of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
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Kiſſes of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with ſuperb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's hiſtory of American Indians
Benington on materialiſm and immaterialiſm
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Liberal opinions, or the hiſtory of Benignus
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Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouſe dictionary
Reveries of ſolitude
Smith's theory of moral ſentiments
Stackhouſe's hiſtory of the bible
Watſon's life of Philip IId. & IIId.
Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.
Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man
Walls on the prevention of diſeaſes
Moore's journal in France
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Robertſon's treatiſe on fevers
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38. Obſervations on the ſeverity of the winter, 1779, 1780. *Rev. Matthew Wilſon.*
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December 20. eod2w.

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Frankford, Dec. 16. t&ſtf.

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Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW-JERSEY, Suſſex County. ſſ. } BY virtue of a Writ to me directed, iſſued out of the High Court of Chancery of New-Jerſey, at the ſuit of William Shipley againſt John Ming and others; I ſhall expoſe to ſale at Public Vendue, on the ſixth day of February next, between the hours of Twelve and Five in the Afternoon of the ſame day, on the Premiſes, the following deſcribed Tract of Land, with its appurtenances, ſituate in the Townſhip of Oxford and County of Suſſex, beginning at a Cheſnut Oak Tree, corner of Daniel Cox's land, and ſtanding in the line of a former ſurvey made to Thomas Stevenſon, being marked with the letter B. and thence extending along Coxe's line (firſt) ſouth fifty degrees weſt fifty-five chains and ſeventy-five links to a Black Oak Tree corner of Joſeph Shippen's land (ſecond) ſouth nine degrees and fifteen minutes, weſt ninety chains and ſixty five links to a forked White Oak Tree, marked with the letters R and B another of the ſaid Shippen's corners (third) thence north eighty degrees, eaſt one hundred and forty-five chains, to a poſt on the ſoutherly ſide of Paquaoſte-River, being alſo a corner of John Reading's land (fourth) thence north thirty-nine degrees weſt, one hundred and thirty-two chains to the place of beginning, containing nine hundred and thirty acres with the uſual allowance for roads and high ways—The ſame Premiſes are within eight miles of the River Delaware, and there is thereon a convenient Griſt Mill with two pair of Stones—a Saw Mill in good repair, with a ſufficient ſtream of water for their uſe—a Dwelling Houſe, Store Houſe, and ſeveral ſmall buildings.

MARK THOMPSON, Sheriff.
Dated 22d day of July, 1793.

To be Sold,
AT PRIVATE SALE,
A Valuable Lot of 16

Acres of LAND, lying on the great road leading from Princeton to Trenton, 1½ miles from Princeton; with a tan-yard, bark-houſe, beam-houſe and currying-ſhop, a never failing ſtream of water running through the ſame; a good dwelling-houſe, with an entry and two rooms on the lower floor, and three on the upper floor; a kitchen adjoining, with a cellar under the whole, and a well of water at the door; alſo, 170 bearing apple-trees, and two or three acres of watered meadow. There will be an indiſputable title given. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale by applying to the Subſcriber on the premiſes.

MATTHEW CLARKE,
September 14, 1793. (eptf)

Encyclopedia, Vol. X.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By THOMAS DOBSON,
Bookſeller, at the Stone Houſe, in Second-ſtreet Philadelphia.

VOLUME X. OF
ENCYCLOPEDIA; or DICTIONARY Of Arts, Sciences, and Miſcellaneous Literature, on a Plan entirely new;
BY WHICH
The Different Sciences and Arts,
are digeſted into the form of
Diſtinct Treaties or Syſtems:

THIS volume contains principles of Levels, Liberty, Doctrine of Light, Lightning, Locks, Logarithms, Logic, Hiſtory of London, Longitude, Luther, Lydia, Macedon, Madagaſcar, Magic, Magnetiſm, Malts, Hiſtory of Man, Marriage, Mary, Maryland, Maſonry, Materia Medica, Meadow, Mechanics, with a great variety of Biographical and Miſcellaneous articles, illuſtrated with TWENTY TWO COPPERPLATES.

As a number of families are ſtill in the country, and it is not generally known who are returned. T. Dobſon, ſolicits the favor of the ſubſcribers to call or ſend for their volumes, that they may be ſupplied as early as poſſible.

The TENTH VOLUME of the Encyclopedia is now preſented to the public; but as it makes its appearance in an imperfect ſtate, ſome account of the reaſon of that imperfection ſhould be given. On the 8th of September laſt, the Publiſher had the misfortune of having his Printing-Office burnt down by a fire which broke out in the neighbourhood, and a great quantity of his printing materials deſtroyed, and among other articles, the FIGURES, with which he was printing the TABLES OF LOGARITHMS, belonging to the preſent volume, were melted down by the violence of the fire. As a ſupply of theſe could not be immediately obtained, he was under the neceſſity of publiſhing the volume without theſe TABLES; but hopes he ſhall be able to publiſh them with the next volume which is now in conſiderable forwardneſs.

The Publiſher embraces this opportunity of expreſſing his grateful acknowledgments to the generous public, for the very liberal patronage with which his undertaking has been honored; at the ſame time he takes the liberty of repreſenting to ſuch of the ſubſcribers as are in arrears, the indiſpenſible neceſſity of punctuality, both in taking up the volumes as early as poſſible after publication, and of paying for them when taken. Many of the ſubſcribers having got only one, two, three, &c. volumes, and ſeveral volumes remain UNPAID. Thus the work hangs in all its different ſtages from the commencement; and though the importance of a few dollars may be but a trifle to the individuals, yet the accumulation of theſe trifles UNPAID lays the Publiſher under very ſerious embarraſſment, and deprives him of the uſe of many Thouſands of Dollars which at this time would be of very eſſential ſervice. For theſe reaſons the Publiſher finds himſelf under the neceſſity of recurring to the original terms of publication, and in future no volumes will be delivered but only to thoſe who take and pay to the time of publication.

December 15. 22wtlJ.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1793.

The Stockholders of the BANK of the UNITED STATES, are hereby informed, that according to the ſtatute of incorporation, a General Election for Twenty-five Directors, will be held at the Bank of the United States, in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the 6th of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And purſuant to the eleventh ſection of the bye-laws, the Stockholders of the ſaid Bank, are hereby notified, to aſſemble in general meeting, at the ſame place, on Tueſday the 7th day of January next, at five o'clock in the evening.

By Order,
JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

SECOND Fundamental Article—Not more than three-fourths of the Directors in office, excluſive of the Preſident, ſhall be eligible for the next ſucceeding year: But the Director, who ſhall be Preſident at the time of an election, may always be re-elected.

mw&ſ to 6 Jan.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Inſurance Company of North America, Nov. 25, 1793.

Reſolved,

THAT no tranſfer of ſtock be made on the books of this office between the 15th day of June and the firſt Monday in July, and between the 15th day of December and the firſt Monday of January following, in each year.

Extract from the minutes,
EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Fount of *LONG PRIMER* on which the Gazette of the United States was lately printed. The Fount will weigh about Three Hundred Pounds. The price is Twenty Cents per pound.

Enquire of the EDITOR.

December 16.

☞ *Gentlemen, in poſſeſſion of Subſcription papers for this Gazette, are requeſted to tranſmit them to the Editor's Office.*

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No. 3, South Fourth-Street.